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**SERVICE**

# NEWS

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August 18, 1941

No. 21



In the last issue of Service News we talked about some rather intangible things that we as workers in the SCS could contribute to national defense. Yesterday we paid a call at Civilian Defense headquarters and talked with one of the people over there. This is a report on what we found out.

Mr. LaGuardia is trying to avoid fanfare and hysterical drum-thumping. Instead, his aim is to set in motion a program in which every citizen will be able to take part, and--whether war comes to this country or not--learn to do things that will be of lasting benefit to himself and his community.

In the way of administrative set-up, Mr. LaGuardia has established nine Regional Civilian Defense Areas coterminous in area with those of the War Department Corps Areas. Regional offices for these nine areas have been set up in Boston, New York, Baltimore, Atlanta, Columbus, Chicago, Omaha, San Antonio, and San Francisco. Within each area, state defense councils are being established with the Governors as acting heads, and cities and towns are organizing municipal defense councils headed by the mayors.

Realizing that all communities do not need the same programs for defense, but that the programs must be varied greatly to meet the needs of the different parts of the country, the Office of Civilian Defense in Washington is urging that each community take the initiative and determine what programs will be most useful locally.

"We can learn some valuable lessons from England," said our Civilian Defense friend during yesterday's interview. "The English have learned through experience that the most successful work is accomplished when each unit of workers labors independently and yet at the same time integrates its work with the national effort. That is what we are urging in our program for this country. We are asking each community to make a survey of itself and to determine what are the most outstanding needs and then to work on those needs first.

"Needs will vary. In some communities where there has been a great influx of defense industry workers, perhaps the greatest need is a program of health and sanitation. In communities where the percentage of draftee rejections is very high there should be a program of education in better diets.

"In the seaboard States we shall want to stress programs in the techniques of protection of life and property. Everyone should know these techniques for they will lead to greater self-reliance. For instance, to know how to conduct ourselves in a "black-out" will mean that we know

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## ABOUT DEFENSE

Rifles and submachine guns are being produced now at a rate of more than 1,500 per day. Daily average production in August 1940 was 289 and in January 1941 was 931. Included in these figures are the Garand semi-automatic rifle, the automatic Browning, and the Thompson submachine gun.

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Save waste paper to combat pulp shortage, urges OPACS Administrator Leon Henderson. He cites estimates that more than two-thirds of the huge quantities of newspapers, magazines, paper boxes and wrappings that find their way into American homes are destroyed. Saving these supplies for collection by waste paper dealers will help in defense--the waste paper will be converted into containers used to package and ship the thousands of articles being produced by defense industries.

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Agriculture has been assured of representation in those recently created OPM defense commodity groups which are concerned with "commodities produced by agriculture or necessary to the production of agriculture." These groups will consist of Government officials working with the defense industry advisory committees now being set up.

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Dr. M. L. Wilson of the USDA Extension Service has been appointed Director of Nutrition and will have charge of all the Government nutrition activities. Dr. Wilson has planned a program to correct four nutrition problems--(1) unsatisfactory diets of the low income groups, (2) diets of people with sufficient income who do not eat the right foods, (3) proper preparation and combination of foods to secure the necessary nutritive elements, and (4) correction of the over-refinement of certain of the mass foods in diet.

More than twice the number of men required to fill the four parachute battalions authorized by the Army have already volunteered. There have been 3,673 volunteers for parachute duty, while the four authorized battalions will have in service only approximately 1,500 jumpers, including officers and men.

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New work clothes for women on defense jobs--designed by textile specialists in the USDA--are attracting great interest as they are shown about the country. Nearly a dozen designs have been released to the clothing trade while others are still being perfected in the laboratory.

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Forty-seven cities along the Atlantic seaboard have accepted invitations from Director of Civilian Defense LaGuardia to send officers of their police and fire departments to school at Edgewood Arsenal, Md., for training in methods of combating bombing attacks.

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During the first 11 months of the defense effort the Bureau of Employment Security registered more than 6,500,000 workers and placed 1,500,000 of them in jobs, for the most part defense jobs.

Army and Navy purchases from the 1941 pack of canned fruit probably will not appreciably affect the supply available to civilian consumers, according to available information. Military requirements from the forthcoming pack will total about 2,000,000 cases of canned fruit. These purchases do not represent a proportionate increase in the total demand for canned fruit but, for the most part, a shift in consumption from civilian to military channels.

## WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT

(Continued from page 1)

better how to act when the power lines are grounded or the wiring in our car develops defects."

Plans are now being worked out for a civilian protection program which will include many activities. We shall tell you more about these activities as plans are perfected, but it is apparent that there will be opportunities for all to participate. As each program is announced, individuals wishing to volunteer for it will be enrolled, trained, and assigned to the proper place in the defense program. In most cases, local programs will be under the supervision of local governmental departments. Police auxiliaries, for example, will be trained and operated by police departments, fire auxiliaries by fire departments, etc.

We suggest that you keep closely in touch with the work of your local defense agencies. If you are a member of a local civic organization you may be called upon to offer suggestions for defense enterprises in your community. Local newspapers and radio will carry announcements of the civilian defense program. The Office of Civilian Defense urges that you "watch for these local announcements, volunteer quickly, train thoroughly, cheerfully accept the necessary discipline, and play your part to the full, remembering that total war recognizes no boundaries and that only by marshalling all our forces can we make ourselves strong enough to prove that our democratic institutions are worthy to survive."

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Kenneth M. Wood, chief of Region 5's Cartographic Division, has been appointed an alternate member of the regional national defense committee and will also serve as the regional office representative on the local Milwaukee County Agricultural Defense Board

VERMONT LEGISLATURE  
AMENDS DISTRICTS LAW

Following amendment of the Vermont soil conservation districts law this year, the Secretary has announced that SCS may now extend to districts in Vermont all types of assistance thus far approved by the Department.

Prior to the amendment of the law, the Service was authorized to make available only limited assistance since it was the opinion of the Department that the Vermont soil conservation districts law enacted in 1939 failed to empower districts to carry out a well-rounded conservation program. The 1941 amendment clarified provisions and extended the authority of districts. The Department now believes that the districts are authorized to carry out a well-rounded conservation program.

Vermont is the second state to amend its soil conservation districts law with the view of authorizing districts to carry out a complete conservation program. The Department felt justified in extending only limited assistance to the districts organized under the districts law enacted by North Dakota in 1937. In 1939, however, North Dakota amended its districts law and since that time the Service has been able to extend all types of assistance approved by the Department insofar as needed by the districts and available to the Service.

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Just off the press is the first of a series of bulletins on Civilian Defense. It is called "Protective Construction" and deals with aerial attack and measures of defense against aerial attack. The information was prepared by the War Department with the assistance and advice of other Federal agencies. The bulletin is issued by the Division of State and Local Cooperation, Office of Emergency Management, as #1 in a prospective "Structure Series." Copies may be secured by request through the regular channels.



## SCS MEN ARE REPORTING FOR MILITARY TRAINING

"What can I do for defense?" is no longer a problem for these SCS men. They are now rolling out at reveille in training camps from Maine to California.

Washington, D. C. · Arthur M. Wagman.

Region I: Nolan F. Farris, 1st Lt. FA-RES; Charles V. Layton, 1st Lt. Inf-Res.

Region II: Keith P. Bowman, 1st Lt. Inf-Res; Ross C. Brown; Edward O. Cannon; Charles W. Denning; Richard W. Eutsler; Abram Feinstein; W. Stephen Field, Jr., 1st Lt. CA-RES.

Region III: Daniel L. Crumpacker; Allen B. Fuller; Herman H. Searfoss; Ralph Milan Wiltsie; Norbert J. Winn.

Region IV: Roy H. Boethel, 1st Lt. Inf-Res; Elon B. Boyers, 1st Lt. Inf-Res; Thomas G. Campbell, Jr., 2nd Lt. Engr-Res; Paul A. Cunyus, Capt. Inf-Res; Thomas J. Elder, Jr., Capt. Cav-Res; Lyles G. Hardin, 1st Lt. Inf-Res; Walter E. Hart, Capt. Inf-Res; Don L. Lanford, 2nd Lt. CA-Res; Alvin L. Lochridge, Capt. Inf-Res; William C. O'Dowd, 1st Lt. FA-Res; Cecil M. Salley, 1st Lt. Inf-Res.

Region V: Stanley Albert Collins; Herman S. Heaton; Hjalmer J. Johnson, 1st Lt. Inf-Res; Arthur W. Kowitz, 1st Lt. Engr-Res; Carl J. Lowry, 1st Lt. FA-Res; Frank C. Mohler, 1st Lt. Engr-Res; John A. Mohler, 2nd Lt. Engr-Res; Lamar M. Wood, Capt. Inf-Res; Davil M. Woods.

Region VI: Eugene C. Buie; Stanley Albert Collins, 1st Lt. CA-Res; Tyler H. Quackenbush; Ross E. Rogers; Augustus A. Watts; Orville C. Word, Jr., Capt. Inf-Res.

Region VII: Ray I. Porter; Raymond A. Dunnild, SS; Beverly B. Stansbury.

(Continued on page 7)

## ARMY AND NAVY RUSHING ORDERS FOR LAND PURCHASE

As the defense effort gathers momentum, orders for the purchase of land to be used by the Army and Navy have been pouring into the Land Acquisition Division. Employees of that division are now engaged in appraising, optioning, and purchasing approximately 2,900,000 acres for the Army and Navy. To date 980,876 acres have been optioned or placed under condemnation.

The major portion of the land to be acquired will be used by the War Department. Here are the projects authorized by the War Department and the acreage which is being acquired at each site:

Alabama: Alabama Ordnance Depot, 13,164 acres; Anniston Ordnance Depot, 14,060 acres; Coosa River Ordnance Plant, 8,350 acres; Fort McClellan, 26,500 acres.

California: Camp San Luis Obispo, 2,000 acres; Fort Ord, 2,000 acres.

Florida: Eglin Field, 152 acres.

Georgia: Augusta Training Camp, 33,500 acres; Fort Benning, 55,800 acres; Camp Stewart, 360,000 acres.

Indiana: Columbus Training Camp, 80,000 acres; Jefferson Proving Ground, 2,300 acres; Hoosier Ordnance Plant, 4,200 acres.

Kansas: Montana Parsons Plant Site, 21,000 acres; Fort Riley, 32,000 acres.

Kentucky: Henderson County Ammonia Plant, 640 acres.

Massachusetts: Fort Devens, 6,485 acres; Fort Devens (Trespass Rights), 220,000 acres; Camp Edwards (Trespass Rights), 75,000 acres.

Missouri: Newton County Camp Site, 48,000 acres.

(Continued on page 6)

## A DEFENSE QUESTION

Question: Please explain the aluminum collection campaign. Is it true that aluminum cannot be re-used? Is this a campaign for metal or morale?

Answer: To understand the significance of the aluminum collection campaign we must understand the present aluminum situation.

Defense needs for aluminum during the six months beginning July 1, 1941 will be about 400,000,000 pounds. This includes needs of both virgin and secondary metal.

Productive capacity of virgin aluminum during the same period is 327,000,000 pounds. Production of secondary aluminum will be about 75,000,000 pounds. Thus, the needs of defense will require every pound of aluminum that can be produced during the next six months

It is estimated that the collection campaign will bring in about 20,000,000 pounds gross weight of the light metal. This poundage represents enough metal to keep our aircraft and other defense industries running for nine days--or, to put it another way, this metal from old pots and pans will release virgin aluminum for 360 fighting planes. Looking at the campaign in the light of these estimates, the aluminum collection assumes tremendous importance.

Aluminum can be re-used. Secondary aluminum will not stand the strain in vital parts like motors and landing gear, but it has many other defense uses, where lightness in weight is more important than strength. All the aluminum collected in the campaign will go directly into defense materials. As a matter of fact, there will be no more aluminum for civilian use, unless there are cases of necessity, in which cases priorities may be granted.

That brings us to another point. There

was some tendency to minimize the importance of the collection drive on account of the fact that aluminum pots and pans and other articles were on sale all during the drive. Well, as soon as present stocks of manufactured articles are exhausted, there will be no more of that. Many merchants had large stocks of aluminum ware on hand, consequently there will be some lag between the declaration of priority control over aluminum and the cessation of sales of civilian items.

Without minimizing in any way the vital need for the aluminum collected during the recent drive, the matter of public morale was considered important. It was believed that a voluntary campaign of this sort would be more successful, would have a greater stimulating effect on public morale, and would convince the country of the seriousness of the aluminum situation more than any other way of collecting the metal.

Incidentally, present aluminum capacity in this country is about 800,000,000 pounds a year. New plants under construction will increase this to 1,400,000,000 pounds a year. Imports from Canada will add another 200,000,000 pounds. When the new plants are in production, there will again be aluminum for civilian as well as military use, though the situation will be rather tight as long as the emergency lasts.

You might be interested in knowing that officials consider the voluntary collection campaign highly successful.

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Mrs. Ruby W. Moats has been appointed Service librarian to succeed Miss Mildred Benton who has accepted a position with the Department library. Miss Benton will act as coordinator of bureau libraries, a new position recently established by the Department.



## WASHINGTON COMMITTEE TO SELL DEFENSE BONDS

A plan for Defense Bond sales in the SCS organization is being tried in the Washington office and probably will be extended to the field.

Cooperating in a Department-wide program, SCS is asking its employees in Washington to make periodic investment of part of their earnings in the Defense Bonds and Stamps. Pledges to purchase are entirely voluntary. Emphasis in the campaign is placed on the fact that volume of purchases is not a primary objective but that the program is an opportunity for regular, sound investment as well as patriotic cooperation in the Nation's defense.

Leland Barrows is chairman of the SCS Defense Bond and Stamp Committee and H. G. Herrell is vice chairman. Representatives of the Assistant Chiefs are serving as assistant chairmen responsible for sales within their groups of divisions.

## ENROLLEES LIKE FARMING ARMY SURVEY SHOWS

In Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin, farming ranks a close second to manufacturing and processing as a source of employment for CCC enrollees. In a survey of 5,408 enrollees out of a total of 6,251 enrollees discharged to accept employment during 1940--about one-sixth, 897, entered farming occupations. The number employed by manufacturing and processing industries was 981. The survey was made by the Army Sixth Corps Area Headquarters.

Employment increased greatly during the year. In the first quarter, 29 of each 1,000 enrolled were discharged to accept employment. The numbers discharged per thousand during the next three quarters were in succession 63, 70, and 77.

## ORDERS FOR LAND PURCHASE (Continued from page 4)

New Mexico Albuquerque-Las Cruces Bombing Range, 1,290,240 acres.

New York Pine Camp Military Reservation, 81,670 acres.

Oklahoma: Fort Sill, 18,045 acres, Cookson Hills, 33,200 acres.

South Carolina Camp Croft, 20,000 acres, Fort Jackson, 35,000 acres.

South Dakota Fort Meade, 5,280 acres.

Tennessee Wolf Creek Ordnance Plant, 31,403 acres.

Texas. Amarillo Beacon Site, 10 acres, Bowie County Plant Site, 10,524 acres, Fort Bliss, 62,662 acres, Leon Springs Military Reservation, 13,253 acres.

Utah: Ogden Ordnance Plant, 2,000 acres.

Vermont: Fort Ethan Allen, 6,451 acres.

Virginia A. P. Hill Military Reservation, 110,000 acres, New River Ordnance Plant, 3,833 acres, Blackstone Camp Site, 40,000 acres; Fort Belvoir, 2,000 acres.

Wisconsin Camp McCoy, 3,360 acres.

For the Navy we are purchasing land in two States--17,000 acres in Indiana for the Naval Ammunition Depot, and in North Carolina, 80,000 acres for a marine base and 8,000 acres for the Cherry Point Marine Base.

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A new directory of Department personnel both in Washington and in the field has been issued as MP 431. It is available from the Division of Publications, USDA Office of Information.



## FIELD MEMORANDA

- 1016 Annual encampments of veterans' organizations. (Announces dates of annual conventions. Employees who are members of organizations may be granted annual leave to attend conventions.)
- 962-A Reemployment lists--Civil Service and Non-Civil Service. (Section 3 of the Reemployment List Regulations has been amended to clarify its application to unskilled laborers.)
- 999-A Age limitations (Maximum age limitation for LA employment of skilled laborers changed from 48 years to 60 years.)
- 746-G Extension of authority to appoint skilled laborers under Public No. 441 (Authority extended through December 31, 1941.)
- 696-C Eight-hour law--applicability to owner-operators with equipment. (Recent Solicitor's opinion states that owner-operators employed under letter of authorization will be limited to eight hours' work in any one calendar day under the provisions of Eight-hour Law.)
- 830-C WPA-affidavit required by ERA Act of 1942. (A new form, WPA Form 610, Citizenship and Allegiance Affidavit, will be required of all employees paid from ERA funds and shown on rolls after June 30, 1941.)
- 557-B Misassignment of employees to duties outside of the scope of their examination status. (Memo renders obsolete FM 557 and 557-A and ditto memos to Chiefs of Regional Personnel Management Divisions dated Oct. 6, 1939 and August 16, 1940. Particular attention is called to com-
- (Continued on page 8)

## CONSERVATION AND DRAINAGE

The Knox County Soil Conservation District in Southern Indiana, under the leadership of District Conservationist Lester Binnie and his men, has completed the planning of an excellent piece of conservation work on a complete watershed. The work demonstrates how effectively drainage can be a very important link in proper land use and an aid to the development of a real conservation program.

Eight of the nine farms in the watershed have a definite drainage problem as well as a problem in proper land use and control of soil and water. Mr. Binnie has succeeded in having these farmers, primarily interested in drainage, group their interest, attack the conservation problem on their farms, developing proper land use from a detailed conservation survey and capability chart.

The District has offered to assist in the rehabilitation and construction of a drainage ditch as a necessary supplement to the other conservation program which has been developed.

The farmers under the supervision of Mr. Binnie's district technicians have already installed a considerable portion of the program as planned a few months ago, and the entire watershed should be working on a complete conservation basis within a few years.

## MEN REPORT FOR TRAINING

(Continued from page 4)

Region VIII: Kean Griffith, Major Inf-Res.

Region IX: E. Lynn Guenther, SS, Ernest W. Henderson, 1st Lt. CA-Res

Region X: Robert S. Ayers, 1st Lt Cav-Res; Boyd G. Eubank, 2nd Lt. Ord-Res; Jack Martin, Ensign D-V(G)U S.N.R.

## PRINTERS' INK

A discussion of "Formulas for the Transportation of Bed Load" by Joe W. Johnson, hydraulic engineer of the Washington Sedimentation Division, in the June *Proceedings of the American Society of Civil Engineers*

A discussion of "Surface Runoff Determination from Rainfall Without Using Coefficients" by L. L. Harrold, hydraulic engineer of the Washington Hydrologic Division, in the June *Proceedings of the American Society of Civil Engineers*.

"A Green Dress for Dixie" by Wellington Brink, editor of *Soil Conservation*, in the May *Junior Red Cross Journal*.

"The Mallard Its Management in Western Montana" by George L. Girard, biologist at Caspar, Wyoming, in the July *Journal of Wildlife Management*

"The Effects of Vitamin B-1 on Woody Erosion-Control Plants" by Maurice Donnelly, soil conservationist at Riverside, Calif., in the July 18 issue of *Science*.

"Highway Erosion Control" by Frank B. Harper of the regional information division at Spokane, in the July *Pacific Builder and Engineer*

"Research Procedures" by W. D. Ellison, project supervisor at Coshocton, Ohio, in the July *Agricultural Engineering*

"Forestry in the Soil Conservation Program in Northern Mississippi" by Raiford F. Brown, associate Forester at New Albany, Miss., in the July *Journal of Forestry*.

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G. H. Gilbertson is back in Washington after a trip to Region 9 where he went with the photographer from the office of CCC Director J. J. McEntee to take pictures of soil conservation work being done by the camp boys in that region

## OFF THE PRESS

"Ponds for Wildlife" by Philip F. Allan and Cecil N. Davis. Farmers' Bulletin No. 1879.

"Erosion and Related Land Use Conditions in the Illinois Bayou Soil Conservation District, Arkansas" by C. J. Finger, Jr. Erosion Survey No. 18.

Fifteen articles on the soil conservation districts program which appeared in the February-March, 1941, issue of *Soil Conservation* have been reprinted and are available upon request.

## FIELD MEMORANDA

(Continued from page 7)

ments concerning laborers and to the distinction drawn between the application of the Classification Act and the Civil Service Act and Rules to this problem )

1017 AAA payments and acreage allotments. Title III funds (Tenants on Title III lands are eligible, under certain provisions, to apply for and receive AAA payments )

811-B Employment of common or unskilled laborers (Extends authority to employ unskilled labor under letter of authorization )

1018 Form SCS 204 revised. (Revised green sheet form should be used for all types of personnel actions )

897-B Discontinuance of land grant freight rates and its effect on bid procedures. (New procedure modifies practice of soliciting bids on dual delivery basis.)

1019 Concurrent Federal and State or municipal employment (Authority to employ personnel on special defense work who hold State or municipal positions )